

The Akron Convention.

LITCHFIELD, April 6th, 1851.
MR. EDITOR: The call in The Bugle for a Convention of men and women to meet at Akron, May 28th, contemplates individual responsibility, and implies a demand for individual effort on the part of those interested, to make that Convention the most effective in the consideration of human freedom, and especially of woman's right and duty fully to cultivate and rightfully to employ all her faculties in the promotion of her own well being and happiness, and to render honorable the concert in which man and woman were designed to act, as well as to distill the most purifying and ennobling influence on community at large, of any Convention that has yet preceded it.

Conventions are the fashions of the day.—Here a religious Convention and there the body politic convene, to consider their party interests, and to set themselves in defence against their opponents. No doubt there seems to them a need, and hence an underlying truth. This Convention embraces no peculiar sectarian views, and has no party interests to promote.—The destinies of woman and man are alike involved, and an equal participation in its result is contemplated.

There seems to me imperative necessity that we should apply ourselves to a thorough examination of a question of such momentous and universal bearing, to search out and bring pointedly and briefly before the Convention the prominent disabilities, and evils consequent upon her present condition—to devise the happiest means to secure her attention and induce her to yield her prejudices; and lastly, to prepare her, by availing herself of every proper means for the high cultivation which all the faculties require to become harmonious, to occupy the standing to which her ideal points as the only true and God-like position for woman and for man. This must be the work of the people. We have no distinguished leaders, no priesthood who speak from inspiration, on which to depend, and no engineer to survey the grounds and lay out the work, but must depend upon words of truth and sobriety, coming from intelligent minds and earnest hearts.

Let us come up then prepared to act our parts. I know the response is, We have neither time nor facts. Take time then, at even a sacrifice, and present yourself a fact, showing the disproportion of faculties for the cultivation of intellect, and the necessity for an equal distribution of the means of culture. Discipline your minds and arrange the thoughts you wish to present comprehensively as possible, for I fully concur in the suggestion of the Editor's "whisper" in The Bugle last week, that we be pointed and brief, and hope it may be regarded, that those who have an efficient thought may have time to utter it, and make the Convention one of truthful interest, of deep and lasting benefit to society and to the world.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING.
 From Joseph Treat.

WINDHAM, April 7th, 1851.

DEAR OLIVER: I am just off this morning for Michigan. During the two and a half weeks since my return here, besides attending on my friends to convalescence, I have held 13 meetings, at Briceville, Garrettsville, and Southington—4 of them being devoted to the subject of *Spirituality*. Yesterday the comers in this region met at Southington, to attend the farewell meeting of that long tried and faithful advocate of our cause—Elder Greene. He goes to Minnesota, to lift up a standard in that new and interesting field of labor. The friends of the slave here will part with him with regret, and will long cherish the remembrance of his untiring efforts and noble sacrifices in the common struggle. May success and prosperity attend him when he is gone!

You shall hear from me now and then.
 Yours for the cause,
 JOSEPH TREAT.

P. S. I see the subscribers of The Bugle are beginning to betray the cause again, by their delinquency in making payment. They ought to be ashamed of themselves. Friends, professed Abolitionists! what do you mean? Is this your justice to the Committee—your regard for the reform in which you are engaged—your love for more than three millions of imbrued slaves? Let us hang our heads to think of it! The slave has nothing—we have every thing—can we not give him a dollar and a half a year?—Say what we will, we can do it, and if we love him, we shall!
 J. T.

OBITUARY.

Died, of a disease of the heart, on Sixth day, the 4th inst., JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, in the 65th year of his age. His remains were interred in the Friends' burial ground in Columbiana, on First day at 11 o'clock, attended by a large number of relatives and friends. His health had been declining for several years. On the evening previous to his death, he retired early to bed, complaining more than usual. On being asked in the morning how he was, he replied "he was better;" but not getting up to breakfast, he was waited upon by his wife to know the cause, when lo!—she found him sleeping in death—having passed into the future state apparently without a struggle. Thus has the slave been deprived of another friend and advocate, in whose cause he always manifested a lively interest.
 Communicated.

GOOD FOR PLYMOUTH ROCK.—The citizens of Plymouth, Mass., have proved themselves worthy inhabitants of the spot consecrated by the footprints of the Pilgrims, by instructing their Representatives in the Legislature to vote for the enactment of a law to secure the liberties of the people of that State against the encroachments of the kidnappers. There were only 7 votes in the negative. Such a law is already under consideration in that body, and we hope it will pass to be enacted, without any unnecessary delay.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

The Universalist Quarterly Review comes out nobly against the Fugitive Law.

The CASE DEMOCRATS are again defeated in the Detroit district in the Judicial election. The hand writing is upon the wall!

Senator Whitcomb of Indiana has had sixteen bags of books franked to himself, weighing 16000 pounds; Turney, 2000 lbs., Borland, 3000.

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, the distinguished leader of the Rebellion of '38, has been nominated for a seat in the Canadian Parliament.

The Lake Erie and Mad River Railroad Company have cut down the fare from Cincinnati to Buffalo via Sandusky to six dollars. Distance 500 miles.

A correspondent of the True Democrat says: "The budget, at the opening of the next Congress, will be enormous. What think you of a deficiency bill of twelve millions? Yet nothing is more probable."

Rev. Dr. Spring of New York, an Old School Presbyterian, has published a series of Discourses on what he denounces the 'First Things' of the Gospel. Among these 'first things' he places obedience to the Fugitive law.

Rev. Dr. Bethune, a clerical wind-bag of portly dimensions, in a speech at the recent festival of the National Academy of Design, blew a blast in behalf of the 'glorious Union,' which, though wholly inappropriate to the occasion, greatly delighted the heart of Cotton.

Rev. Jotham Horton, the most prominent coadjutor of Orange Scott in the formation of the Wesleyan Church, has left that body and gone back to his 'wallowing' in the old Methodist Episcopal organization. He probably expects a Presiding Eldership as the reward of his treachery.

The cotton sympathisers of Springfield, Mass., who mobbed George Thompson a short time since, have gone one step further in their degradation by giving a public welcome to Daniel Webster; just as the Jewish rabble who demanded the crucifixion of Jesus cried out, 'Release unto us Barabbas.'

Daniel Webster is engaged as counsel in the great case between the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Church South, to be tried in New York in May next. The Southern Church has sued for a share of the Church property. Daniel in this instance is on the Northern side we believe.

The N. Y. Tribune, alluding to the threatened secession of South Carolina from the Union, makes this significant remark: "Whenever Disunion shall really take place, we shall regard it as the knell of American Slavery, and on that ground regard the occurrence with far less regret than we otherwise should."

SHADRUCH, the fugitive slave, has been heard from in Montreal. He has no desire to return to "The land of the free and the home of the brave." He has opened a barber's shop in the city. He told Mr. Boynton from Massachusetts that he had received fifty dollars from a lady in Boston.

The Worcester Spy says that Dr. Hawes of that city has invented a machine for making letter envelopes, which is self-feeding, and requires very little attention. Three of these machines now turn off thirty-six thousand envelopes a day, and others are being built, and will soon be in readiness, when the inventor will be able to fill a contract which he has made to furnish 120,000 envelopes a day. The paper is taken, after being cut in the usual manner, and passed through the machine, which delivers the envelopes in counted packages of 25, needing no further care on the part of the machine tender than to put a slip of paper round the packages, and place them in baskets ready for the market.

The Shower-bath used in Sing Sing, N. Y. State prison to break in refractory prisoners, and to extort confessions is said to be a means of severe torture. The person who is to be put under the bath has a collar, with a wide border, placed around his neck, and his hands, legs and arms are bound by wooden clasps. The water falls a distance of six feet upon his head in a heavy shower, through a piece of iron perforated like a cullinder. A considerable portion falls also on the edge of the collar, from which it splashes directly in the face of the convict.

NATHAN K. HALL, the Post Master General, not finding sufficient employment in discharging the duties of his office, has become an assistant to the Castle Garden Committee. The mails groan under loads of Sermons and Speeches, in behalf of cotton politics—all stamped in ink, "H. K. HALL, P. M. G." This, we suppose, is to advertise the faithful that the documents are true administration doctrine.

LEAHY, a seceding Catholic Priest, who undertook to lecture at Milwaukee recently, was mobbed, by a collection of two hundred Irishmen. They drove the congregation out of doors, broke lamps, benches, &c., and hurt many orderly citizens severely. Leahy himself was not hurt. The mob followed him up to the second story of the Hotel where he boarded. They threatened to burn the hotel unless he was given up. But the Mayor, posse and police resisted and vindicated the freedom of speech and the honor and integrity of the city. Leahy spoke undisturbed.

One of the largest business firms in Boston says their Southern customers are settling up, and refusing to trade with them on account of the difficulty in reclaiming slaves. They also say that they are glad to get rid of that class of customers, for their books show more loss from failure of Southern houses than they have ever received profit.

Here is C. L. M.'s again with a poem worthy alike of her subject and her muse.—Ed. Bugle.

For The Bugle.
To William Lloyd Garrison.

Prophet of our day and nation! mighty, bold,
 Iconoclast!
 With thine eye upon the future, and thy back
 upon the past;
 Eldest champion of freedom in the battle for the
 right,
 Thou hast shaken this guilty nation with thy
 words of truth and might.

Once the slave trod on unspiced, pining 'neath
 his galling chain;
 There were none to weep his sorrows, there was
 none to feel his pain;
 There was none to heed the wallings, as they
 rose upon the air,
 Of childhood's bitter agony, of woman's wild
 despair.

Meek-eyed Mercy, child of Heaven! seemed
 from Earth forever flown;
 Man's stern spirit was unyielding, woman's
 heart had callous grown;
 There were patriots brave and noble, there were
 Priests of the Most High,
 But they passed the bruised and wounded, with-
 out note or pity, by.

Some sought fame, and some sought riches,
 some in dreaming past their days;
 Some in consecrated churches mocked High
 Heaven with hollow praise;
 Darker lowered the clouds of vengeance, fiercer
 grew the wrath of God,
 As the slaves' hot tears and heart's-blood day
 by day enriched the sod.

But God's justice sleeps not always, though his
 patience suffer long;
 In his own good time, He sent thee to combat
 the giant wrong;
 Thou a youth unknown, unnoted, like him of
 old who took
 For a less unequal contest the pebble from the
 brook.

Laughed the monster in derision, when thy
 youthful form was seen,
 Destitute of shield and helmet, with a counte-
 nance serene;
 Lightly did he heed thy warnings, proudly still
 the Earth he trod,
 For he knew not all the strength of him who
 puts his trust in God.

Years have passed of strife unceasing, since that
 contest first began
 Of a Nation's giant evil with a poor and friend-
 less man;
 Now the monster laughs no longer, but he pales
 with fear and dread,
 For he feels his days are numbered, and his
 power will soon be dead.

Now a legion speak thy praises, faithful friend
 of the oppressed!
 Still thy labors are unfinished, from thy toll
 thou mayst not rest;
 Thou must be our honored leader till the slaves'
 last chain is riven,
 And the song of the enfranchised swells tri-
 umphantly to Heaven.

C. L. M.

Anniversary of the Parent Society.

By a notice in another column it will be seen that it has been found impossible to obtain either in New York or Brooklyn any building in which to hold the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. What a fact to go down to posterity! But "every thing helps us," and we have little doubt that the meeting at Syracuse will do far more good than the Anniversary has usually done in New York city. The absence of that meeting will be the most remarkable circumstance connected with Anniversary week. It will excite attention and discussion in every circle, and many will have their eyes opened to see the degradation and shame which slavery has brought upon our country.

As the meeting is to be held at a point so much nearer to them than usual, we hope that a few at least of our friends in Eastern Ohio will attend. Syracuse may be reached in 24 hours from Cleveland, and at moderate expense—probably for less than \$10. It will be worth a great deal more than that to hear GEORGE THOMPSON, to say nothing of other eminent speakers.

W. L. CHAPLIN, the papers say, is coming to Ohio, and on "the Reserve." It is said, intends to hold a series of Anti-Slavery meetings with the object of presenting his case to the people, and of receiving contributions for the relief of his bondsmen. The Syracuse Journal says that several of his personal friends devoted their entire means in his behalf, and by the forfeiture of his bail, are left penniless, and it adds that it is to indemnify them that a series of "Chaplin Meetings" have been held in this State and Massachusetts, and that like meetings are to be held in Ohio, and perhaps in some of the neighboring States.

For The Bugle.

Geographical Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
 My 1 6 15 9 2 is a country in Ohio.
 My 2 1 3 9 6 is a town in France.
 My 3 9 2 2 6 5 6 16 9 is one of the U. States.
 My 4 3 7 6 11 is a kingdom in Europe.
 My 5 9 2 16 11 7 6 is a river in Africa.
 My 6 16 2 7 is a river in Asia.
 My 7 13 14 13 5 3 7 is a country in Virginia.
 My 8 4 10 14 2 4 7 is one of the U. States.
 My 9 4 7 is a town in Brazil.
 My 10 4 14 7 is a town in Russia.
 My 11 16 2 4 6 10 4 is a river in Siberia.
 My 12 7 10 10 11 is a country in Missouri.
 My 13 2 4 3 11 is a town in Maine.
 My 14 10 16 2 9 is a country in Kentucky.
 My 15 9 9 is a country in Georgia.
 My 16 10 4 9 is a lake in North America.
 My whole should be in every family.

S. H.

Prospects in Kentucky.

CARRIE M. CLAY is ably canvassing County after County as an independent candidate for Governor, expressly on the issue of *Emancipation on the Soil*. He demands a Constitutional Amendment which shall provide that, after a certain future day, to be fixed therein, all persons born or otherwise introduced into Kentucky shall be Free. He is listened to by very large audiences, and though Politics and the fear of contributing to the success of a detested party will probably deprive him of many votes, yet the good seeds sown in this canvass will not all fall on stony ground, but will bring forth in due season.

The following is Mr. Clay's latest publication—a scorching criticism on the Fugitive Slave Law:

LETTER FROM C. M. CLAY.

To the Editor of the Progress of the Age:

DEAR SIR:—In my address to the People of Kentucky, I did not wish to lengthen my remarks by a complicated argument. I now undertake to prove, beyond controversy, that there is no power in Congress to compel the seizure and return of Slaves at government expense. I recapitulate the argument. All powers granted to Congress are included in the 18 clauses; power over "fugitives from justice" is not one of them. The North denied and opposed all efforts to make them at all responsible, morally or politically, for Slavery. They agreed only not to interfere. The clause over "fugitives from service" is among those it prohibited to the States, that is, had it not been for that clause, by the law of nations and State sovereignty every Slave escaping into a Free State would have been free, by the very act. Now to the proof.—MEXAS, SHERMAN and MADISON, and others, would at no time acknowledge any right of "property in man." When it was proposed to lay a tax upon the importation of Slaves, it was not agreed to, because that would imply that they were as other property—which the Convention were not willing to admit, and therefore changed the terms to "person," and total prohibition after 1808.

Come on then to "fugitives from justice." Madison Papers vol. 3, page 1,447. "Mr. Butler and W. Pinckney moved to require 'Fugitive Slaves and Servants to be delivered up like criminals.'" Mr. Wilson: "This would oblige the Executive of the State to do it, at the public expense. Mr. Sherman saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a Slave or Servant, than a horse. Mr. Butler withdrew his proposition in order that some particular provision might be made apart from this article." Now the article alluded to, was concerning criminals, which were to "be delivered up, to be removed to the State, &c." Article 4, sec. 2, clause 2, U. S. C. and clause 3, concerning Slaves was adopted, without the word "REMOVED."

Now, higher evidence of the intentions of the framers of the Constitution could not be made out. The thing Congress has done in the "Fugitive Slave Bill" was expressly refused by the framers of the Constitution—and the law is null and void. To compel Northern men to catch and bring back Slaves, and pay the expenses, makes them morally and politically responsible for every Slave held in these States! A responsibility which they would never agree to bear; and *no imposition of which upon them now by unconstitutional law, under other aggravated circumstances, they will never bear!*

And with Chatham, concerning the American tax, I rejoice it is so. "Twelve millions of men thus enslaved would be fit instruments to enslave me also! Once more then, I call upon the Whig and Democratic parties, and the People of Kentucky to reconsider their resolves. I want, for one, no dicta of presumptuous individuals, or factious parties, as a basis of Union—the old Constitution of 1787 left us by the fathers of '76 in my basis of Union—THAT, by word and deed, I am ever ready to maintain!"

C. M. CLAY.

MASSACHUSETTS RALLYING.—An immense meeting of citizens of Massachusetts opposed to the Fugitive Law was held in Boston on Tuesday, April 8. Hon. HORACE MASON presided, and the proceedings were of the most stirring and enthusiastic nature. Massachusetts is waking up. As Boston sinks, the country rises.

South Carolina and her Tantrums.

The New York Tribune has these pithy remarks on the course of South Carolina and the effects which her conduct has produced at the North.

We can never regard South Carolina and her corporal's guard of sympathisers in the other Slave States as serious in their occasional Disunion tantrums. They are only attitudinizing for effect, and would desert if their capers attracted no attention in the Free States. But every few years South Carolina works herself into a theatrical fury and cries out, "Hold me, or I'll certainly hurt somebody!" whereupon Virginia catches her about the neck and begs her not to stare up the Union, which she finally accedes to, and there ensues a general kissing and making up; whereupon the North, not to be outdone in sacrifices for the Union, makes some liberal concession to Slavery or Cotton, and all is quiet again—till the next time. We are tired of this. Had the Free States been manly enough, true enough, to enact the Wilmot Proviso as to all present or future Territories of the Union, we should have had just about the same dillys cut up by the Chivalry that we have witnessed, and with no more damage to the Union. Whenever Secession shall be seriously threatened because of Northern resistance to Slavery Extension, we shall see that the Slaveholders are not all the People of the Southern States, nor a majority of them, though they now seem not to realize it.—In Slave-breeding Maryland and Virginia, two-thirds of the legal voters would to-day prefer the Union without Slavery to Slavery without the Union. And this sentiment is fast ripening in all the Southern States with three or four exceptions.

Meeting of Congregational Friends.

The Half-Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends will be held in DUBLIN, Wayne Co., Ia., on the first Seventh day in the Fifth month, 1851. All those who are friendly to the objects which that organization has in view, and who desire to divest Religious Society of Superstition and Bigotry and make it a leading agent in promoting Practical Christianity, are earnestly invited to attend.

MASS MEETING

FOR THE

Reception of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS having consented to visit SALEM, and to address the People on the great question of Liberty and Slavery, with particular reference to the proceedings of the last Congress and the Fugitive Slave Law, all persons, without distinction of sect, party or sex, who honor Mr. Giddings for his fidelity to Freedom and for his bold and fearless advocacy of the Rights of the Slave and of the cause of National Righteousness and Human Well-being, are earnestly invited to unite in extending to him a

PUBLIC WELCOME

on TUESDAY, April 23d, 1851, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The place of meeting will be advertised in due time.

People of Salem and neighboring places! come up by scores and hundreds to hear that voice which has so often caused the minions of Slavery to turn pale, while it has sent a thrill of gladness to the hearts of the oppressed, and roused the friends of God and Humanity to do and dare for a cause on which the happiness of millions and the honor and glory of our country depend. Now is the time to offer yourselves afresh at the shrine of Liberty, to wet your lips once more at Freedom's fountains, and to consecrate yourselves with a new devotion to the work of Human Emancipation. Come, one and all, and let us give the Slave's champion a welcome that shall prove how well we appreciate his rare integrity and his noble devotion to a cause which is not less ours than his.

Women's Rights Convention.

At a Convention of Women held in Salem in April last, it was resolved that we the women of Ohio will meet annually in Convention to consult upon and adopt measures for the removal of the various disabilities—political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary—to which women, as a class, are subjected, and from which result so much misery, degradation and crime.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to issue a call and make necessary arrangements for the Convention of the present year.

As men and women have the same origin and destiny, and can therefore have no legitimate aims or interests independent of each other—as their relations and obligations are mutual—as the bonds that unite them are inevitable and indissoluble—as whatever degrades or ennobles one has a corresponding effect on the other—it is fitting that men should co-operate with us in our efforts at emancipation from the ignorance and thralldom of ages. We therefore cordially invite all the friends of Self-Government and Human Equality to meet in Convention at AKRON, Summit Co., on WEDNESDAY, 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

To all the friends of Reform, in whatever department engaged, we say—Come, give us your presence and counsel. Give it for the sake of our cause. Give it because none of the kindlier efforts to alleviate humanity can fully realize their objects while one-half the laborers in Reform are disfranchised by law, perverted by education and degraded by the opinions and customs of society. War will continue to devastate the nations—Slavery, political and personal, will crush humanity—Intemperance and Sensuality will pollute the earth, while so much of the moral power which should be arrayed against them is lost by the position Woman now occupies.

C. D. SMALLLEY,
 M. L. GILBERT,
 E. ROBINSON,
 Com. of Arrangements.

* * * Newspapers generally, of whatever party, are requested to publish the above Call, or at least to give their readers notice of the time and place of the Convention.

RECEIPTS.

Wm. Antrim, Mt. Union,	2,00-366
E. Briggs, Waterford,	2,00-366
S. Honesty, Watertown,	2,00-361
W. B. Herlinger, Harrisville,	1,00-294
H. Peterson, Jefferson,	2,00-355
J. Smith, Lowellville,	2,00-307
H. Hahnke, Deerfield,	2,00-329
T. Rhodes, Sharon,	2,00-353
A. Agnew, Centerville,	5,00-296
G. Baxton, Athens,	75-320
W. Edgar,	1,25-328
M. Mandilla, Westville,	75-290
T. Chandler, Raisin,	75-311
P. Shackley, "	75-311
J. Haveland, "	75-317
J. Haveland, "	75-308
T. E. Bonner, Adrian,	1,50-334
N. Delano, "	1,50-335
S. G. Shaffer, "	75-308
E. Comstock, "	75-334
D. Arvey, "	1,50-335
T. C. Warner, "	1,50-243
W. H. Roe, "	75-317
J. Walton, Saline,	2,00-350
H. R. Ward, Hickory Point,	1,50-344
E. J. Heacock, Pottersville,	2,23-243
Lewis Woods, Columbiana,	1,50-335
T. Bishop, "	1,50-235
R. Baum, "	1,50-358
W. W. Walker, New Bedford,	2,00-336
W. Steadman, Randolph,	2,00-373
M. Teagarden, Mt. Union,	1,00-377
A. Jenkins, Annapolis,	1,50-340
E. Peterson, Ravenna,	1,00-278
R. Miller, "	1,00-297
D. Allen, "	1,50-285
D. W. Thayer, W. Milton,	1,00-325
B. Pickering, "	6,00-284
S. Philpot, Belleville,	3,00
W. E. Lukens, New Concord,	3,00-397
E. J. Ward, Litchfield,	1,00-326
E. Birch, Lockport,	1,50-344
P. Putnam, New Lyme,	1,50-314
E. Udall, Jefferson,	1,50-314
E. Poor, Windham,	1,00-326
J. Boyer, Dundysburg,	1,50-334
M. Johnson, Genneva,	2,10-291

Agents for The Bugle.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio
 Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O
 Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.
 T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan.

Every Body Run this Way!!

HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
 With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy—
 In shaving we'll be sure to please ye;
 Combs that's rusty, with scissors keen,
 We cut your hair both sleek and clean;
 If your head is coated with dandruff,
 Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff,
 And if you doubt at all and wish to see,
 Call at Number's Block, just number three!
 LEE & JOHNSON.
 Salem April 12, 1851.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, located in SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio, will continue its operations, under the care of the subscriber. The Building is commodious, with Study and Recitation Rooms. The services of Gentlemen well qualified to aid in teaching, have been secured. An arrangement has been made with Mr. J. W. Lusk, well known in various parts of this State, as an eminently successful Teacher of the Socratic System of Penmanship, to give a Course of Lessons in that art during each term of the coming year. A series of Lectures on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, will be delivered during the next term, and probably during each term of the year.—By Dr. H. MACK of Cleveland, whose experience as a lecturer, fine French Manikin and Skeleton, and numerous Plates, cannot fail to render the subject interesting to all who may attend his Course. Other Scientific Lectures will be delivered during each term.

The Institution is furnished with Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, Outline Maps, Historical Charts, Anatomical Plates, a Surveyor's Compass, and a well selected CABINET OF MINERALS.
 Students must be punctual in their attendance, unless prevented by Sickness, or urgent duties. The Course of instruction shall be thorough and practical.

TUITION PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS.
 To be paid either during or Promptly at the Close of the Term.

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, \$3,00
 The Elements of Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., 4,00
 The Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,—Book-Keeping by Double Entry, &c., 5,00

Attending both Mr. Lusk's Course in Penmanship, and Dr. Mack's Lectures, Extra, 1,00
 Phonography and Phonometry will be taught without extra charge.

Literary exercises shall receive due attention.
 Board, including Lights, Fuel and Study Room, can be had in respectable families in the village and vicinity, at \$1,12 1-2 to \$1,25 per week,—and Rooms obtained for those who wish to board themselves. Books and Stationery can be had in Salem.

Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rooms, &c., can be had by addressing the subscriber, or Barnaby & Whitney, Book-Sellers.

The next Term of 13 weeks, will commence March 31st, 1851.
 WM. MCCLAIN.

Western Farmers' Insurance Company,
OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commenced issuing Policies the first of May, 1850. And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as follows:

Whole number of Policies issued,	2,000
" amt of property insured,	\$1,016,100
" amount of Premium Notes,	8,479
" " of Cash Premiums,	2,891
" " of Losses,	760
Balance of Cash Premiums above losses,	